WASHINGTON D. C. FRIDAY MORNING, APRIL 9, 1886.

THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS.

MEANS FOR A SUITABLE STRUCTURE

Erect a New Building for the Accom-

Treasury.

medation of Our Great Literary

After morning business yesterday on

otion of Mr. Voorbees the Senate took up

the bill recently passed by the House of

Representatives to provide for the erection

of a building on Capitol Hill for the accom-

modation of the congressional library. The

bill was at once passed without amendment

or without a word of debate.

Mr. Morrill immediately crossed the chamber and heartily shook hands with Mr.

oorhees, both gentlemes exhibiting sincere

clight. Both of these wentlemen continued

delight. Both of these gentlemen continued during the afternoon to receive congratulations upon the success of the work in which they had both been so carnest and energetic during several years.

As stated in the National Refuellican a few days ago the estimated cost of the proposed building is \$3,22,300, while the limitation in the bill for the purchase of the three squares bounded by North B street and East Capitol street and by First and Second streets east is \$500,000. This latter amount has been deemed a safe limit, just to the government on the one hand and to the property holders on the other. The building is to measure 450 feet by 300, and will cover 2.9 acres of ground.

building is to measure 455 feet by 320, and will cover 2.0 acres of ground.

The style of architecture is of the Italian remaissance order, carefully and economically adapted in all its parts to the purposes of a government library, and with interior arrangements approved by the librarian. The building is designed to be of stone in the exterior, and ef iron and concrets in the interior, cutirely fire proof in all its parts. It is a pleasing and sufficiently ornate edifice, without extravagance, and will be entirely in harmony with the capitol.

No time will be lost in putting into operation the provisions of this very gratifying act of Congress, which, it is fairly presumed, will be approved by the President as promptly as the House and Senate passed it.

The commission in whose charge the

The commission in whose charge the work of construction, &c., is placed consists of the Secretary of the Interior, the architect of the capitol extension, and the librarian of Congress. The commission is authorized to purchase, as soon as practicable, the land designated at such prices as may be fixed by agreement between the commission and the respective owners—not exceeding, in their best judgment, that proportion of \$550,000, which the value of the parcel or parcels purchased bears to the value of the whole land; and payment therefore shall be made

or without a word of debate.

GLADSTONE'S GREAT SPEECH

"THE GRAND OLD MAN'S" ELOQUENCE -AN OVATION.

No Such Scene Ever Witnessed Previously-Why Mr. Trevelyan Resigned -Mr. Parnell Approves the Bill With Certain Exceptions.

LONDON, April 8 .-- Mr. Gladstone left his residence in Downing street for the house of commons at precisely 4:30 this afternoon. He was accompanied by Mrs. Gladstone. At this time every inch of rosdway, except the path kept open by the police for the premier's carriage, and every inch of sideway, besides all the points of vantage afforded by door steps, windows and roofs from Downing street to Westminater was covered by people, the crowd awarming over to Westminater bridge and excluding all locomotion by vehicle. The rain had now become a steady and penetrating downslow, but there was no break in the crowds until Mr. Gladstone's carriage

had passed.

The Prince of Wales, his son, Prince Albert Victor, the Duke of Cambridge, Prince. scars during the speech to the front row of the peer's gallery, Mr. Phelps sitting beside

the peer's gallery, Mr. Phelps sitting beside Frince Christian.

A large number of members o ithe house of commons who were unable because of its inadequate capacity to accommodate the whole membership to obtain places on the floor helped to jam the galleries. As promment members entered the house they were greated with cheers. Sometimes the cheers were genuine and hearty, and sometimes they were given in apparent mocking. During a momentary luli in the contusion of cheers the house was suddenly itartied by a wild cry. It came from the throats of those who were first to

CATCH SIGHT OF MR. GLADSTONE
Gliding toward his seat from behind the
opeaker's chair. The Irish-members sprang
for their feet as one man, and for several
minutes the uproar of enthusiastic applause
continued. The full-throated Irish cheer that
Mr. T. P. O'Connor had feared interloping
tories might deprive of half its power was
repeated till the whole building seemed to
reverberate with its triumphant peal.

Mr. Gladstone took a seat between Mr.
Morley and Sir William Vernon Harcourt.
He looked very pale—paler even than
usual. The lines on his forchead appeared
to have deepened since his lilness.

It was 425 o'clock when the speaker
called upon Mr. Gladstone to' take the
floor. CATCH SIGHT OF MR. GLADSTONE

FROLOGED OUTBURST OF CHERRING
ever heard in the house of commons. He
was evidently deeply impressed by the reception. When he finally was permitted
to speak his first words were inaudible to
the reporters. His voice, it was feared,
was not equal to the great task before the
orator. But it was not that. Mr. Gladstone was in a state of amazement caused,
no doubt, by the unexpected character of
his welcome. This, however, quickly disappeared, and when he had spoken a few
sentences he "found his voice." Until
then the serious and settled melancholy
characteristic of the man's appearance, his
age, and his undoubted physical weakness
tended to give a very much exaggerated
idea of the hoarseness of his voice.
But as soon as Mr. Gladatone
etcalied himself to his task, his voice grew
even, clear, strong, and eventually penetrating, ringing, sonorous, and capityating.
Listening to him, without seeing or knowing bim, in the middle of his speech, a
stronger would easily suppose the voice
was the voice of a sound, impassioned man,
in the full vigor of his prime of life. Even
the natural stiffness of old age (Mr. Gladstone is 70) gradually gave way to a flexitheness in movement, an animation in manmer, an energy and fire of utterance that
are amazing in themselves, but which do
not strike the auditor as anything but matters of course, so gradually and imperceptfiely do the fires of the grand old man's eloquence light him up.

THE SPEECH.

Mr. Gladstone said:

THE SPEECH.

I could wish that it had been possible to ex-I could wish that it had been possible to expound to the house the whole policy and intentions of the government with reference to Ireland. Although the questions of reform in the tenure of land and Irish government are or closely and inseparably connected, it is yet impossible to undertake the task of clucifating both questions together. I do not know of any previous task laid upon me involving so diversibled an exposition. In contemplating the magnitude of this task, i sur filled with painful mistrust; but that mistrust is aborbed in a feeling of the responsibility that will be upon me if I should fail to bring home to the public mind the magnitude and the various aspects of the question.

We should no longer fence or skirmish with this question, [Lond cheers,] We should come to close quarters with it. [Cheers, We should get at the root of it. We should take means not merely intended for the wants of to day or to-morrow, but should look into the distant future. We have strived at a stage in

OUR FOLITICAL TRANSACTIONS WITH IRELAND when the two roads part, one from the other, not soon, probably, to meet again.

The time is come when it is incumbent on the dury and the honor of Parliament to come to some decisive resolution on this matter, Our intention is, therefore, to propose to the commons that which, if happily accepted, will, we think, ifberate parliament from the restraints under which of late years it has ineffectually struggled to perform the business of the country, and will restore British legislation to its natural, ancient, unimpeded course; and above all, establish harmonious relations between Great Britain and Ireland (Hearl Hearl) on a footing with those free institutions to which Englishmen, Seetchmen, and Ireland in the structure of the relations of the relationship of the relationship of the relationship in the condition of and crime existing in Ireland since 1883, Mr. Glaritons described the coercive legislation enforced during the same period as not exceptional, but Individual the compared Ireland during all this period to a man trying to find sustename in medicine only meant for cure. Georgion, the period is and if Regiand and Scotland had suifered similar to those the Irish had used to ventilate their graveness. Parmolling chooses, and in the resort to means similar to those the Irish had used to ventilate their graveness. Parmolling chooses, Georgion, the past fifty-three years, only two of which had been wholly free from repressive legislation. Coercion, mises stern and unbeanding and wader an autocratic government, must always fail. Such coarcion England should never resort to until every other means had felicd. What was the OUR POLITICAL TRANSACTIONS WITH IRELAN

hever resort to until every other means had failed. What was the

Basis of THE WHOLE SISCHIEF
was the fact that the law was siscredited in Ireland. It came to the Irin people with a foreign aspect, and their alternative to coercion was to strip the law of ins foreign character, and invest it with a domestic character. Houd frish cheers, I feeland, though caprescribed in parliament numerically equal with England or Scotland, was really not in the rame position politically. England made her can laws; Scotland hat been encouraged to miles her own laws as effectually as if she had six times her present representation. The consciousness was that the matrispring of the law in England and Scotland was felt to be the English of Scotch. The mainspring of the law in release was not felt by the people to be the Irist. He, therefore, deemed it little loss than mackery to hold that the state of law which he had described conduced to the real unity of this great noble, world-wide empire.

"Semishing must be doine," continued Mr. Gladstone. "Something is imperatively demanded from as to restore in Irichand the first canditions of civil life—the free course of law; the liberty of every individual in the express of every legal right, their conditions in the law and their sympathy with the law, apart from which no county can be called a civilized country. What then was

THE PROBLEM

before him? It was this: How to reconcile imperial unity with diversity of lexis atures. Mr. Gratton held that those purposes were reconcilerable. More than that, the demanded a reversance of the parliaments, with a view to the continuity and evertasting unity of the compine. Was that an audactous parady? Other countries had solved the problem, and under much more difficult circumstances. We, ourselves, might be asid to have solved it with respect to Ireland during the ifone that Ireland had a separate parliament. Ild it destry the unity of the British empire? [Cheers]

Mr. Gladstone then pointed to the case of Neceway and theoden, which countries we

And with regard to those countries, he asked whether the condition of Austria at the present moment was not more perfectly solld, secure, and harmonious than it was prior to the existing condition between that country and Hammary. It could not be questioned that its condition was one of solidity and asket; compared with that of the time when Humary was making was upon her. The claim of Ireland to make laws for herself was never denied, continued Mr. Gladstone, until the religs of George II. The parliament of Grattan was a rindependent in point of authority as it could be. They (the government) were not about to propose the repeal of the union. It was impossible to propose the repeal of the union. It was impossible to propose the repeal of the union. It was my a the essence of the union. He defined the propose the repeal of the union was the essence of the union. He defined the propose the repeal of the union was the essence of the union. He defined the propose the repeal of the union of the propose the repeal of the union of the ensure two separate and independent barliaments, after the union there was but one. To speak of the demenderment of the ensure of reland was that its gening and source of section was English. Cheers, The government, therefore, felt that the actitement of the question was the joined by establishing a parliament in Irobin [Irish theers] for the conduct of business of boths legislative and an administrate union.

The political economy of the three countries must be reasonable safegaards for the minority. And why eculation this minority in Irish the excention of the protessant into when the propose in the protessant innovity in Irish and the whom we have passed through the present critical period and been discreted with the land; secondity, the class connected with the land; secondity the law is ability to do that when we have passed through the present critical period and in a shift would follow the introduction of the protessant into when the present to be so completely institled by its m

effairs. [Hear!] He was confronted at the outset with what he felt to be

A FORMIDABLE DILEMMA.

Ireland was to have a domestic legislature for Irish affairs. That was his postulate, from which he set out. Were the Irish members and the Irish representative peers in either house to continue to form part of the representative assemblies? The speaker thought it would be perfectly clear that if frainf was to have a domestic legislature the Irish peers and the Irish representatives would not come to parliament to control English and Section Stairs. [Cheers.]

Then with regard to the question whether Irish representatives should come to the house of commons for the settlement of imperial effairs, he thought that could not be done. He had, therefore, arrived at the conclusion that Irish members and Irish peers ought not to sit in the pelace of Westminster. [Oh! Oh! end cheers.] If Irish members were not to sit in the house of commons Irish peers ought us to sit in the other house of parliament. [Hear! Hear! and Oh!] How were the Irish people to be taxed if they had legislator in both countries. He believed that Great Britain would never impose upon Ireland taxation without representation, and added: "If we were to have

TAXATION WITHOUT BEPRESENTATION

TAXATION WITHOUT BEPRESENTATION
then sthere would come another question
which would raise a practical difficulty, and
that is, are we to give up that fiscal unity of
the empire?"
He did not think that by giving up the fiscal
unity of the empire. He, however, sized upon
the fitter of the empire.

the empire?"

He did not think that by giving up the fiscal unity of the empire. He however, stood upon the substantial ground that to give up the fiscal unity of the empire. He however, stood upon the substantial ground that to give up the fiscal unity of the empire would be a public isconvenience and misfortune. It would be a great misfortune for Ireland. He conceived that an escape frum that dilemma would be such an arrangement as would give the imperial government atthortly to levy customs duties and such excise duties as were immediately connected with the customs. The conditions of such an arrangement were: First, that the general power of taxantion over and above these particular duties should pass unequivocally into the hands of a domestic legislature in Ireland; secondly, that the proceeds of the customs and excise should be held

FOR THE ERINET OF IRELAND.

and for the discharge of the obligations of Ireland and the payment of the balance after these obligations were discharged, should be octed into the Irish exchequer and be for the free disposal of the Irish legislative body.

The government bill provided for this and the blit then provided that representatives of Ireland should no longer sit in the house of lords, but at the same time they would have the right of addressing the crown and possess all the constitutional rights they held now, [Off and cheers, I It would, therefore, relieve Irish normers from attendance at Westminster.

Mr. Gindstone said he had several reasons why this should be the case. Even if it was possible for them to attend, as they had a parlament of their own, it would be very difficult to genitemen in Ireland to have the origin of the rown, it would be very difficult to genitemen in Ireland to heavy of the hallow of the proposed to the proposed to all questions compected with the business of the cosmitty and another which could only vote on special and particular questions which were brought before parliament; again, it would be every difficult for genitemen in Ireland.

And

THREE GRAND AND PRINCIPAL PUNCTIONS. THERE GRAND AND PRINCIPAL FUNCTIONS, namely, everything which related to the crown, all that which belonged to the defence the army, the many, the entire organization of the armed force, and four foreign and colonial relations. It would not be competent to pass laws for the establishment or endowment of any particular religion. (Cheers, As to teals and navigation it would be a minortune to fireland to be separated from England. The Irish partiament would have nothing to do with colinary or the creation of legal tonder. The subject of the pectoffice would be left to the judgment of partiament, though the government inclined to the view that it would be more convent into leave postoffice matters in the hands of the postmantor general. Quarantine, and one or two other subjects, were left in the same estagory.

The next subject he had to approach was that of the composition of the proposed legislative body.

THE BILL PROPOSED

inlive tody.

THE BILL PEOPOSED

to introduce two orders, who would sit and derlife rate together with the right of voting separately on any occasion, and on the domant of either body, which should be able to interpret a veto upon any measure for a limited time, either until the dissolution or for three years. The orders would be constituted as follows:

First there were the swenty-eight representative sers, who could not continue to sit in the house of fords after the representatives of the Irish people left the house of commons. They would have the option of sitting as a portion of the first order on the Irish parliament, with the power of sitting for life. Some people thought that option was not of that names. He proposed that with the weakless was not of that names. Hearl Hearl, He proposed that with the weakless was not of that names. Hearl Hearl, he proposed that with the twenty-eight peers now in the house of lords there should sit seventy-live representatives elected by the Irish people. With regard to the composed of occupiers of the value of CD and upwards, and they would be elected for en years. The property qualification of these representatives would be \$100 annual value on a capital of \$4,000.

Mr. Gladstoue then said he proposed that the hundred and one Irish peembers in the

Irish parliament, and while the first order of the legislative body would consist of our hun-dred and three members, the second order would consist of two hundred and six. It was proposed to retain the vicercy, but he would not be the representative of a party or qui-coffice with the outgoing government. The queen would be empowered to delegate to him any prerogatives she now enjoyed or would enjoy.

only.

THE RELIGIOUS DEABILITY

now existing, which makes Roman Catholics inclinible to the office, would be removed.

With regard to the judges who had been concerned in the administration of the criminal law in Ireland, her majesy might, if she saw cause, by order in council, antodate the pensions of these particular judges. In future the judges would be appointed by the Iring government, be paid out of the consolidated fund, and be removable only so the juils address of the two orders. The constantiary would remain under the present terms of services and under their present setting the charge for the constantiary was now £1,507,000 per snums, and the speaker felt confident the charge would be reduced, but, for the prosent, he proposed to rolleve the Irish legislative body of all expenditure for the constabiliary inclining the first the first legislative body of all expenditure for the constabiliary incoment had no desire to exampt the peace of freshed, in reference to its final position, from the intimate course of the Irish legislative body. The speaker had no lonlows upon that subject as the care of providing for the ordinary security of life and property was the first duty of a local government.

With respect to the civil service the government that of the constabiliary, and the transfer of the civil service to the legislative body would the civil service to the legislative body would THE RELIGIOUS DISABILITY

with respect to the civil service the government did not think their case was the same a that of the constabulary, and the transfer the civil service to the legislative body would refret a great economy. He, therefore, though it would be wise to authorize the civil service was now serving to claim the pendors that would be due to them upon the abolition of their offices, provided they served two years no moder to prevent inconvenience from a rapid transition of the service; and at the close of that time, both parties should be free to negotiate a fresh.

Their was all. We could

stitution.
The proportion of the imperial hurden which he had to propose that Ireland shoul tear was as one to fourteen. H. though that
THE NEW IRISH PARLIAMENT Ought to start with a balance to its credit, that the only fund that it would have if left alone, would be the solinary £30,000 from the Irish church fund. He knew no way of providing the necessary money, except by carving it one of this year's budget, and he proposed that in the future freland should pay one-different toward the imperial expenditures. He went on ospeak of how much freland would git by exporting spirits to Great Britain, and how much Great Britain would lose to freland by the flow of money from one to the other; as the result of careful inquiry he stated with condense, not as an actinal demonstration, but as a matter of certainty, with regard to the far greater portion, that the Irish receipts would gain from Great Britain a sum that would amount to no loss a total than £1,400,900 pr snnum. He then entered into an elaborate calculation of the total income and expenditure of Ireland, in the course of which he stated that the total charge to Ireland as an imperial contribution he put as £2,21,000 per annum. He stated as an instance of the

contribution he put at 23,212,000 per annum. He stated as an instance of the INTENSE DEMONALITATION of the Irish administration that while the post-office in England showed a large surplus, in Ireland it just ould its expenses.

He estimated the total expenditure of Ireland, including a payment as a sinking fund for the Irish portion of the national debt, at 7,95,000 per annum. Against that there was a total income of 25,300,000, or a surplus to the good of £49,000.

"It has naturally been said in England and Scotland," continued Mr. Gladsone. "that for a great many years past we have been struggling to pass good laws for Irishand, and that we have sacrificed our time, neglected our interests, and paid our money, and we have done all this in the endeavor to give Ireland good laws. That is quite true with regard to the general course of legislation since 1819. Many of these laws have been passed under an influence which I can hardly describe other than as the influence of fear."

With regard to the history of the laund question so man could know that until he had followed it from year to year, beginning with the Devon commission, the appointment of which, in the speaker's opinion, did the history of the law of the commission had been trustrated by the

LEMINATION OF SELPERI INTEREST!

[Parpeditic cheers.] He did not dony the good intentions of the British partiagment to pass

LONINATION OF SELFISH INTEREST!

(Parnellite cheers.] He did not deny the good intentions of the British parliament to pass good laws for Ireland: "but," he said. "In order to work out the purposes of government there is something more in this world occasionally required than the passing of good laws, Hearl Hearl, It is smittines necessary, not only that good laws amould be passed, but also dust they should be passed by the proper persons. The passing of many good laws is not enough in cases where the strong instincts of the people did distinct marks of character, situation, and history require not only that these laws should be good, but that they should proceed from congenial and native sources, and that besides being good laws they should proceed from congenial and native sources, and that besides being good laws they should proceed from congenial and native sources, and that besides being good laws they should be their own laws. (I that cheers.) At times I doubted whether this necessity had been thily developed, and especially with respect to Ireland. If doubts could be entertained before the last general election they ennot now be entertained. The principle I specito I reland. If doubts could be entertained before the last general elevation they
eannot now be entertained. The principle I
bave hald down I am not laying down for
levand exceptionally. It is the very principle
tyen which, within my recollection, to the
immatize advantage of the country, parliament
has not only altered, but revolutionized our
methed of government. When I held office at
the colonial office fifty years ago the colonies
were governed from Downing street. The result was that the home government was always
in conflict with those comutes which hallegislative assemblies. We had continual
selocks with the colonies then. But all that
but been changed. The British parliament
tried to pass good laws for the colonies, but the
colonies said: "We don't want your good laws;

WE WANT OUR OWN GOOD LAWS,"
and perliament at length admitted the reasonableness of this principle. This principle has
now come home to us from across the seas,
and the house has now to consider whether it
is applicable to the case of Ireland, ""
We now stand face to face with what is termed
I rish nationality, venturing itself in a demand
for general self government in Irish, not in
imperial, affairs."

In conclusion, Mr. Gladstone said:

imperial, affairs,"
In conclusion, Mr. Giadstone said:
I hold that there is such a thing as local patriotism which, in itself, is not bad, but good. (Cheers.) The Welshman is full of local patriotism. The Scotchman is full of local patriotism. No: Scotch nationality is as strong as it ever was, and if the need were to arise I believe it would be as ready to assert itself as it was in the days of Bannockburn. [Cheers.] If I read

believe it would be as roady to assert Itself as it was in the days of Hannockburn. [Cheers.] If I read

BISH HISTORY

aright, misfortune and calamity have wedded her sons to their soil with an embrace yet closer than is known elsewhere, and the Irishman is still more profoundly Irish; but it does not follow that because his local particitism is strong he should be incapable of an impecial patriotism!

There are two modes of presenting the subject which I have argued; one of them is to present what we now recommend as good, and the other is to present it as a choice of evils and as the least among the varied cells with which as possibilities we are confronted, Well, I have argued the matter as if it has been a choice of evils. I have recognized as facts, and as entitled to attention, leabouted which I hayelfdo not share or fee. I have argued to on that ground as the only ground on which it can be recommended, not only to a taxed auditory but to the public mind of the country that cannot give minute investigation to all portions of this complicated question. I do not know whether it may appear to bold, but in my own heart

I CHERISH THE HORE

That this is not merely the choice of the lesser evil, but that it may be proved to be, one long, a good in tiself. [Loud cheers.]

"There is, I know, an answer to this; and what is the answer? The answer is only found in the view which rests upon a basis of despair, of absolute condemnation of Ireland and Ireland propesses in particular. Englishmen and Americans, capable of self government; that an Irishman is a time surface, that justice, common sense, moderation, natural prosperity have no meaning for him, that all that he can understand and all that he can appreciate is strife, perpetual dissension. Now, sir, I am not going to argue in this house whether this view—

THE MONSTROUS VIEW

[Irish cheers]

This Monstracts view
[Irish cheers] is a correct one. I say the Irishmen is as capable of loyalty as another man,
frenewed Irish cheers), but if his loyalty has
been checked, why, it is because the laws by
which he is governed do not present themselves to him as they do to us in England or
Scotland, with a native and congenial element.

"I have no right to say that Ireland, through
her constitutionally selected members, will ac-

"I have no right to say that Ireland, through her constitutionally-elected members, will accept the measure I propose. I hope they will, but I have no right to assume it, nor have I any power to enforce it upon the people of England and Scotland, but I rely on the patriotiem and asgazity of this house; on a free and full discussion, and, more than all, upon the just, generous and lines of the two British nations; and, looking forward. I ask the house, believing that no trivial motive could have driven us to assist in the work we have undernaten (work which we believe will restore parliament to its free and unimpeded course). I ask then to stay the waste of the public treasury under the present system of government and administration in Ireland, which is not waste only—but waste which demoralizes while it exhausts—I ask them to

ABBANGEMENTS PERFECTED. The Veterans' Parade on Monday to Be

which America had to face twenty years ago, and which many countries in Europe have been called on to face and have not fetracid to deal with. I sak that we shall practice as we have often years of the face and have not yeared to deal with. I sak that we shall practice as we have often and that in our own case we should be firm and fearless in applying the doctrines we have often incuttes in applying the doctrines we have often incuttes to others, that the occasion of local self-government is not the way to sap and impair, but to sirengthen and consolidate unity. I sak that we should learn to rely less on mese written slipulation, and more on those slipulations written on the heart and mind of man. I ask that we should apply to Ireland the happy experience we have gained in England and Sections, where a course of generations have taught us not as a decam or through out as a matter of practice and life, that the best and surest foundation we can find to build put is the foundation afforded by the affections and encretions and will of man, and that it is thus, by the decree of the Almighty, that far more than by any other method we may be enabled to secure at once the social happiness, the power, and the permanence of the culpric."

Mr. Gladstone resumed his seat amid by the decree of other almost and the prover.

power, and the permanence of the cupier.

Mr. Gladstone resumed his seat amid bursts of entbussatic cheers, which were sustained for several minutes.

Mr. Gladstone's speech was three hours and twenty-five minutes in duration. He finished at 8 o'clock.

When the appleause had, subsided Mr. George Otto Trevelyau, who recently resigned the position of secretary for Scotland, arose. After culogizing Mr. Gladstone's speech Mr. Trevelyau proceeded to say that he interposed thus early in the debate in order to explain the reason for biaresignation. He resigned with extreme compunction and regret, sithough the resignation. He resigned with extreme compunction and ref. ret, slithough the step, when finally decided upon, was taken neither with doubt as to its propriety, nor with the least hesitation. He had joined the cabinet because, as he considered at the time, to have remained outside would have been tantamount to a confession that the liberal party was a home rule party. This was a confession which he should never be willing to make. He could

NEVER CONMENT TO SUCH A SCHEME.

NEVER CONSENT TO SUCH A SCHEME. NEVER CONSENT TO SUCH A SCHEME.
as Mr. Gladstone had proposed. He had
done his best to prevent the liberals from
identifying themselves with what he regarded as neither for the welfare nor the
benefit of the country. Not longer ago
than last June the whole cabinet was of
the same opinion as himself. What was it,
he was the bad happened. then last June the whole cabinet was of the same opinion as himself. What was it, be would like to know, that had happened since then to change them? The only se-curity, he urged, that parliament would have, according to Mr. Gladstone's plan for the money they would be called upon to vote for the purchase of the Irish land-lord estates would be the willingness of the Irish farmers to keep up their payments. How much dependence could be placed upon that?

upon that?
The speaker at this point interrupted Mr. Trevelyan and reminded him that no land bill had yet been submitted to parliaand off had yet been submitted to parisment.

Mr. Trevelyan acknowledged the correction and proceeded with his speech by asking: "How long would it be, if the measure that has been submitted should become a law, before the irish contribution to the imperial exchequer would

BE DENOUNCED BY THE IRISH and reprobated as English tribute? For my part I have no hesitation in saying that I think complete separation of Ireland from Great Britain would be preferable to the plan of government that has just been pro-posed. We should then know the worst at

plan of government that has just been proposed. We should then know the worst at at once.

As an elternative scheme, Mr. Trevelyan said, he would propose that the execution of the law and the maintenance of order should be maintained in the hands of the central government. Then he would propose the creation of certain local bodies which should be composed of members freely elected. These bodies should be intrusted with and held responsible for many of the subordinate functions of government, such as providing for education, superintending the details of local government, providing for the relief of the poor, and so forth.

At the conclusion of Mr. Trevelyan's speech

MR. PARNELL MR. PARNELL

arose, and was received with cheers by the Irish members. He congratulated Mr. Trevelyan on having, like the French general who had unsuccessfully defended Paris, his own plan—a plan, however, which did not seem to awaken much enthusiaem in the house. Mr. Trevelyan, he said, had stated why he had left the government, but not why he had resigned the post as chief secretary. [Cheers from the Irish benches.]

Paruell then went on to justify his past utterances and actions, which had been impugned by Mr. Trevelyan.

SPEAKING OF AMERICA and the assassination literature which came from America, Mr. Parnell said that most f the literature was neither American n

Irish literature. Continuing, Mr. Parnell said:

the sympathy of the two great parties in America (the Democrals and the Republicans) as

A GOOD OMEN

for the future" (cheers). As to the bill before the house, while reserving full expression or opinion until he had seen the bill, Mr. Parnell congratulated the bouse on the fact that there was still living an English stateman who could devote his attention to this important matter, and begged to thank Mr. Gindstone for what would not only prove a beneficial measure from the Irish point of view, but which he (Parnell)believed would be found to be of equal benefit to England. The bill, nevertheless, contained blots which the Irish representatives would do their best to remove. One of these was to be found in the financial proposals of the bill, which he regarded as very unfavorable to Ireland, especially in regard to the Irish tribute to the imperial exchequer. He also complained of the proposition relative to the two orders insended foconstitute the Irish parliament on the ground that the first order, consisting of peers not subject to the influence of the popular vote, would have the power of hanging up measures demanded by the people and their representatives as a satisfactory soution of the long-standing dispute between the two contributes for two or three years.

On the whole, however, apart from these decies, he believed the measure would be choerfully accepted by the Irish people and their representatives as a satisfactory soution of the long-standing dispute between the two contributes and as tending to prosperity and peace in Ireland and to satisfaction in England. (Cheers.)

[Cheers.]
The Right Hon. David Robert Plunket, conservative, member for the Dublin University, said the bill was one that went much further than what was usually spokens of as "The repeal of the union," and he predicted that public opinion would regard the measure with consternation and slarm, but he also predicted that the bill would never be passed.

On motion of Mr. Chamberlain the debate was adjourned, Sir Wm. Harcourt

bate was adjourned, Sir Wm. Harcourt having previously stated that Mr. Glad-stone would move to-morrow to give the debate precedence over-other matters. COMPARISONS AND REMARKS.

Persons who had heard Mr. Gladstone of Persons who had heard Mr. Gladatone on former great occasions are comparing his speech to-night with his other great speeches. It is generally admitted that in lucidity of statement and argumentative power the speech to-night was quite the equal of any of his finest previous orations. The partial failure of his voice, however, renders a comparison of to-night's effort with previous speeches less satisfactory from a purely rhetorical point of view.

After Mr. Gladstone's speech the house rapidly thinned out, and for the next two hours the contrast was striking. During

rapidly thinned out, and for the next two hours the contrast was striking. During Mr. Trevelyan's speech the house gradually filled up again. Mr. Trevelyan's speech was received by all sides in silence, which was broken only by an occasional outburst of deriative cheers from the Parnelltest. Mr. Parnell, on the other hand, was listened to with rapt attention, and his speech left upon his auditors the impression that he was ready to accept the leading proposats of Mr. Gladstone's bill. The Parnellites warmly applauded him when he referred to Mr. Gladstone is "the one English statesman living who was leading his voice in favor of poor, helpless Ireland."

a Grand Event-The Officers and Route.

Cosmopolitan Hall last night was packed with the veterans of 4841. The crowd was so great that many were unable to gain entrance into the hall. Col. W. O. Drew called the big meeting to order. He stated that the meeting of all the veterans was called to arrange for the parade or A motion to form a permanent organiza-

tion of the District Volunteers of 1861, after

A motion to form a permanent organization of the District Volunteers of 1801, after the 12th instant, was agreed upon. Capt. Burrows stated that the records of the War Department showed that James B. Archer, eleven years old, a musician of this city, was the youngest person first enlisted.

Mr. Wm. O'Meara, a coust of James B. Archer, arose and stated that he also enlisted at the same time, and was younger than Jumes B. Archer.

Capt. O. E. Duffy, of the President's Mounted Guards, and Capt. Foxwell asted that that organizations be recognized. Capt. Rodier's motion that all military bodies of the District of Columbia mustered into service in April, 1861, form part of the association, was unanimously adopted.

Capt. Vegner, chalman of the executive committee, stated that Wilson and Dushane Posts, of the G. A. R. of Baltimore, had been invited, and would likely be in the parade. The President and Cabinet had accepted invitations to review the parade. The District commissioners would review them from the District buildings. The members of both houses of Congress would also review the parade from the east front of the expitol. Encouragement was received from the Secretary of the Navy in obtaining the Marine band, and from Gen. Sheridan in securing the services of the United States artillery at the arsenal. The rallroads had reduced farea from points between New York and this city. Sufficient assurances were given that a half builday would be granted the veterans in the various departments. The District commissioners had issued such an order to all their employes, as also to the police and fire departments. Col. Drew read a letter from E. A. Paul, stating that the High School Cadets could not turn out unless by permission or the school officials and their parents.

Asample badge to cost 18 cents was exhibited. The finance committee to canvass the city to-day to obtain money to defray expenses. The following were appointed: Messrs. Wm. O'Meara, O. E. Duffy, Joseph Hodgson, Donald Me-

mittee to canvase the city to-day to obtain money to defray expenses. The following were appointed: Messrs. Wm. O'Meara, O. E. Duffy, Joseph Hodgson, Donald McCathran, George Wagner, R. I. Nicholson, Wm. Sykes, Lieut. Cruikshanks, and S. A. H. Marks.

A subscription of \$95 was received from the Washington Light Infantry Corps through Col. Wm. Moore. The treasurer stated that he had \$50. A hat was then passed around, and a good sum was realized as a start to help out the finance committee.

ized as a start to help out the finance committee.

Mr. W. T. Hall moved that the citizens of the District be invited to hang out flags and eccurate their houses on the day of the procession in honor of the event.

Capt. Rodler, chief marshal, announced the order of the procession to be as follows: The various bedies are to assemble at the city ball at 1 o'clock p. m. Monday. The right of the column will rest on Four-and-ahalf street. The column will march at 2 o'clock sharp. The route will be down Four-and-a-half street to Pennsylvania avenue, to Seventeenth street, up Seventeenth to K. street, along R street to Ninth, down Ninth street to Pennsylvania avenue, to the city hall, where the procession will be dismanded. The to Pennsylvania avenue, to the city hall, where the procession will be dismissed. The veterans are to form in line in accordance with the number of their battalion. There

are eight battailons.

The sides to the chief marshal are as fol-The sides to the chief marshal are as follows: 1st battalion, Charles Merrill and A. Campbell; 2d battalion, Capt. Foxwell: 3d battalion, R. J. Reall and G. W. Hughly: 4th battalion, Enoch Edmonston and Donald McCathran; 5th battalion, S. B. Clements and W. B. McKelden; 6th battalion, C. Chaffee and H. N. Thompson; 7th battalion, W. F. Garrett, and the 8th battalion, A. E. L. Keese and John Angerman; Grand Army of the Republic, Col. John A. Joyce, Col. Myron M. Parker Col. Myron M. Parker

The line will be formed as follows: First The line will be formed as follows: First division—police escort, United States ar tillery, the Veteran corps (Old Guard), the National Rifles, the Emmet Guards, Continental Guards, the Veteran corps, first company; Gonzega College Cadets, and the High School Cadets. The second division—Grand Army of the Republic, with visiting posts from Baltimore. The third division—The Associated Veterans of the District of Columbia, accompanied by Gen. Stone, their guest. The report was accepted, but should there be changes needed in the program, me, they will be made. The tanner is handsomely made, and has printed on it "D. of C. Volunteers, 1801. First in War."

Explaining Canada's Hostile Attitude. Halipax, N. S., April 8.—A friendly conference was held at the parliamentary library yesterday between United States Consul Gonral Phelan and Admiral Scott at which the admiral tried to show under what authority he had ordered American fishing vessels out o he had ordered American fishing vessels out of provincial waters. After a search of the loos statutes, the good-natured admiral, in his bluif English way, declared that "some duffer had knocked that section out of the statute book." He then fell back on an old act of George III, which he claimed justified his course. The consul general points out that this set was repealed by the British North American act, which gave exclusive control of the fisheries to the Canadian parliament.

Admiral Scott then agreed to telegraph the points raised by the cousul general to Ottawa, and swait justructions. Meanwhile, the fiar-hip Lansdowne will remain dide. Mr. Phelan claims that American vessels can put into any Canadians can do is to put an officer aboard to see that she does not fish or buy bait.

Standers Against Minister Winston Chicago, April s.—Mr. F. H. Winston, the corporation counsel, last night sont a cable gram to his father, the United States minister to Persia, informing him of the publications that had been made here concerning him and Jenuic Woods, the young woman who died here the other day from the effects of smoking ten pipes of optum in a Chinese laundry. This afternoon Mr. Winston received the following

affernoon Mr. Winston received and longering the system.

This may, April 8.—Winston, Chicago: My relations with Jennie Wood perfectly proper; I tried to educate and make a good woman of her and failed; that is all. If letters contray, forgery. Commence libel suits against all papers slandering me, sorry am not home to meet my accuser, but will be thore at trial. Documents proving all I say in my hands.

The coroner's jury to-day, after hearing all the evidence obtainable as to the death of the young woman, rendered the following verdiet: We, the jury, believe the deceased, Jonnie Woods, came to her death from the effects of opium poisoning; and we, the jury, from the cevisence, believe that the practice of opium sm string is too common, and, in the interest of put the morals, would strongly recommend the sir, ression of opium dens in this city.

**sersmains of the deceased were delivered to be brother in-law of the deceased, and we a taken to Minneapolis.

LABOR NOTES.

the men working for the East St. Louis reiling mill, the Todor from works, and a print elevator all declined to work yesterday be asses the mills use coal from cars hamilied by non-union switchmen, and these established each shut down.

b) ce all shut down.

A committee of coal miners, representing 6, 0 diggers in the four pools on Monongabeler et, called upon the operators yesterday and be filed them that if their wages were not advised on May 1 from 126 to 22 cents per bashel a general strike would be begun. The Morocco Manufacturers' National Association, in session at Philadelphia, yesterday adopted resolutions condemning the strike of the employes at Wilmington as an unjustifiable action, and the convention decides to use all lawful means to encourage the Wilmington manufacturers in their efforts to main all their right to manage and control their own basiness.

THE SILVER BILL DEFEATED.

ADVERSE MAJORITY OF THIRTY-SEVEN IN THE HOUSE.

in Full-Washington Territory Bill and Woman Suffrage Debated in the

At the conclusion of the morning business yesterday the Washington territory bill was placed befo e the Senate.

Mr. Frye interposed with a request to take up his fisheries resolutions. The fishery question, he said, being a subject of some excitement in the country at this time, which excitement, he thought, would be allayed by a vote of the Senate on his resolution. This led to a discussion as to the order of precedence of a number of bills and resolutions. Mr. Blair gave notice that he would push the labor arbitration bill and pension bills. Mr. Cullom said that he would soon call up the Interstate commerce bill, and Mr. Riddleberger that hedid not propose to let the Senate lose sight of the resolution providing for open executive sessions.

applied the word "performance" to what applied the word "performance" to what he said he distinctly understood to be an objection on Mr. Riddleberger's part to the consideration of the fisheries resolution.

Mr. Riddleberger desired having objected to the resolution, and resented the application of the epithet "performance" to what he (Mr. Riddleberger) might say in the Senate.

cation of the epithet "performance" to what he (Mr. Riddleberger) might say in the Senate.

Mr. Frye finally obtained unanimous consent for the consideration of the fisheries resolution after morning business to-day.

Mr. Voorbees then took the floor in advocacy of his amendment to the Washington territory admission bill.

Mr. Platt would not at the proper time oppose the admission of Montana, but thought some preliminary investigation and information necessary. He would, there fore, oppose the amendment.

Mr. Harrison opposed the amendment.

Mr. Harrison said the matter was in the hands of a subcommittee, which had not yet reported to the full committee.

Mr. Platt regarded the amendment as hardly germane to his bill.

Mr. Teller favored the admission of territories as fast as they were prepared for it, without regard to politics.

Mr. McMillan alse favored the bill before the committee on territories, providing for admitting Montana under its constitution. He thought that Dakota, Washington, and Montana should all be admitted.

Mr. Voorhees's amendment was voted down by a party vote—yeas 19, nays 23—the Democrats voting in the affirmative; the Republicans in the negative.

Mr. Eustis moved to amend by confining the right of suffrage in the proposed new state to qualified male electors only. He supported his amendment in some remarks in which he maintained that if Congress agreed to the bill as it stood, admitting female suffrage, the state of Washington could elect a female United States sanator. One result of that would be that the problem of secret sessions would be instantly solved. [Laughter.] On the question of the constitutional qualifications of a female senator, for example, as respects age—jite remainder of Mr. Eustis's sentence was drowned by laughter on the floor and in the enator, for example, as respects age— the remainder of Mr. Eustis's sentence w drowned by laughter on the floor and in the

galleries.]
Mr. Beck remarked, soto voce, that the women would never be old enough to come within the constitutional limitations as to sge. [Renewed laughter.] Mr. Eustis continued, that Senator Matt

Mr. Eastis continued, that Senator Matt Carpenter, in a certain contested election case in the Senate, had declared his belief that women had constitutional qualifications for the United States senatorship, and if so, they were eligible to the House of Representatives; and if this bill were to pass as it stood, there was no reason why we should not expect women to come knocking at the doors of the House and Senate. If they came, Mr. Eustis had no reason to suppose that they would not be admitted. But it was not on that account that Mr. Eustis opposed woman suffrage. He was opposed to it toto cedo, and would never vote for it in this bill or anywhere else.

Mr. Hoar sald some senators on the other Mr. Hour said some senators on the other side of the chamber seemed to have an in-curable disposition for adopting proposi-tions that were destructive of the funda-mental principles of republican liberty. The power of electing representatives, and of being elected as such, was an essential principle of liberty. The senator from Louisians and his party friends who had been in the habit of invoking this principle in conjection with states rights and in dein conrection with states rights and in de-fense of slavery, now denied it against the free and fair decision of the people of Wash-

free and fair decision of the people of Washington territory themselves.

Mr. Edmunds said the amendment would have the effect probably to destroy the bill, and prevent the people of Washington territory, having the requisite population, education, wealth, and civilization from coming into the Union. Mr. Edmunds saw no force in the argument drawn by Mr. Eustis from the course of the Senate on woman suffrage in Utah. Many women had written to Mr. Edmunds "with abjurgations" for his action as to woman suffrage in the Utah bill; but he was happy to say that not one such letter came from Utah.

Mr. Edmunds defended the right of women to vote in the proposed state.

women to vote in the proposed state.

Mr. Brown, while opposed to woman suffrage on principle, regarded suffrage as as a matter for every state to settle for itself, and would vote against Mr. Eustis's enoughness. amendment.
The Senate adjourned at 5:20 until to-day

The speaker laid before the House a communication from the acting secretary of the treasury inclosing a draft of a bill authorizing the cancelling and destruction of securities of the United States mutilated in the process of printing or remaining in ex-cess of the amount required for issue. Re-ferred.

Mr. James, of New York, called up the

Mr. James, of New York, called up the silver bill.

Mr. Anderson, of Kansas, inquired whether an opportunity would be given for the offering of amendments.

The speaker stated that, according to the order of the House, the previous question was to be considered as ordered at 5:30 o'clock.

Mr. Anderson then asked that at 4 o'clock an opportunity be given to members to offer amendments.

mr. Randall, of Penusylvania, objected to any change being made in the order of the House.

"Let the bill stand on its own bottom,"

"Let the bill stand on its own bottom," remarked Mr. Dunham, of Illinois.

"It has no bottom to stand ou," suggested Mr. Long, of Massachusetts.

Mr. Dibble, of South Carolina, was opposed to the unlimited coinage of silver at this time.

Mr. Herbert, of Alabama, premised his speech with the declaration that in the Fresident and in the success of his administration lay the hope of Democratic ascendancy, and he had no sympathy with those Democrate who seemed to think the hope of the Democrate lay in the destruction of the persent administration.

Mr. Tillman, of South Carolina, advocated unlimited coinage of silver, and Mr. Little, of Ohlo, took the opposite view.

Mr. McKenna, of California, thought that the true and lasting interests of bimetalism would not be conserved by free coinage.

Mr. Brown, of Pennsylvania, spoke in support of a double standard, and vigorously combatted the proposition to suspend aliver coinage.

In a two minute speech Mr. Findlay, of Maryland, replied to the criticisms made on his speech by Mr. Norwood, of Georgia, which he denominated as the "plantation thunderboits of the Georgia Jupiter, forged in the smithy of Simon Sugge."

Mr. Hiscock, of New York, opposed the bill. It had been said that the goldbugs alone were opposed to it, common sense was opposed to it, common sense was opposed to it, common sense was opposed to it.

passare of the hill for the free coinage of silver would confiscate one-fifth of the ac-cumulated savings of the working classes, amounting in the state of New York alone to \$1,000,000,000.

An amendment offered by Mr. Dibble, of

Work Will Be Begun Immediately to

An amendment offered by Mr. Dibble, of South Carolina, suspending further coinage of silver, under the Bland act, after July 1, 1889, was defeated—yeas \$4, nays 201.

Mr. Bland, of Missouri, then obtained unanimous consent to withdraw his motion to recommit the bill.

Mr. James, of New York, then took the floor and yielded to Mr. Dibble, of South Carolina, to offer an amendment providing that unless in the meantime through concurrent action of the nations of Europe with the United States silver be remonetized prior to the lat of July, 1889, then, and thereafter, so much of the act of Feb. 23, 1878, as authorized and directs the Secretary of the Treasury to purchase silver bullion and cause the same to be coined shall be suspended until further action by Congress.

The amendment was defeated—years \$4.

Congress.
The amendment was defeated—yeas Si,

lion and cause the same to be coined shall be suspended until further action by Congress.

The amendment was defeated—yeas \$4, nays \$01.

The question then recurred on the engrossment and third reading of the bill and it was decided in the negative, defeating the bill by a vote of 190 to 163. The vote in detail was as follows:

Yeas—Anderson of Kan., Ballentine, Barksdale, Barnes, Barry, Bennett, Bland, Brady, Breekinridge of Ark, Brumm, Burnes, Bynum, Cabell, Caldwell, Candler, Carleton, Clardy, Clements, Cobb., Cornstock, Cowless, Orisp, Croxton, Culterson, Curtin, Daniel, Dawson, Deckery, Dunn. Eldridge, Elisberry, Ford. Forney, Frederice, Funston, Glass, Gorf, Green of N. C., Hale, Halsell, Hammond, Hambsek, Harris, Hatch, Heard, Henderson of Bl., Henley, Herman, Hill, Helman, Houk, Howard, Irion, Johnston of Ind., Johnston of N. C., Jones of Tex., King, Kleiner, Laffson, Landes, Lanham, Lawler, Le Fevre, Jonutt, Lowry, Markham, Matson, Maybury, McMillin, McRes, Miller, Morrill, Morrow, Neal, Neece, O'Ferrall, O'Harn, O'Nell of Mo., Owen, Payson, Peel, Perkins, Perry, Peters, Plumb, Price, Reagan, Reid of N. C., Ruses, Blehardson, Riggs, Robertson, Rogers, Ryan, Sayers, Seney, Sessions, Singleton, Skinner, Sayder, Springer, Syews of Tex., St. Martin, Stone of Mo., Tarsney, Tanibse, U. M. Tayler of Tenn., Zach Taylor of Tenn., Throckmorton, Tillman, Trigg, Van Eafon, Wade, Warner of Ohio, Warner of Ohio, Ariot, Atkinson, Baker, Barbour, Bayme, Beach, Belmont, Bingham, Blanchard, Bliss, Blomt, Lound, Bouteliel, Boyle, Breck, India, Louder, Welbern, Wheeler, White of Pa., Wilkins, Wie, Wolford, Woodburn, and Worthington.

Nays—Adams of Ill., Alien of Mass., Anderson of Both, Ariot, Atkinson, Baker, Barbour, Berne, Beach, Belmont, Bingham, Blanchard, Bliss, Boumt, Bound, Boundell, Boyle, Breckinitidge of Ky., Benone, of Ind., Brown of Pann., Buchaham, Bunnell, Barleigh, Burrows, Butterwarth, Fellx, Campbell of N. V., Campbell of Pann., Rochaham, Bunnell, Bureligh, Burrows, Burder, Mortin, Lander, Burrows, Burti

The House then, at 6:30, adjourned.

THE DEERFIELD DISASTER.

that proportion of \$550,000, which the value of the parcel or parcels purchased bears to the value of the whole land; and payment therefor shall be made to the respective owners, on the requisitions of the Secretary of the Interior, upon the release and conveyance of said land to the United States by good and sufficient deeds executed in due form of law."

That Congress intended that no time should be lost is proven by the following provisions:

If the commission shall be unable to purchase the whole of the land by agreement with the respective owners, within their days after the passage of this act, within the huntrations prescribed by this act, they shall, at the expiration of such period of thirty days, make application to the supreme court of the District of Columbia, at a general or special term, by petition containing a particular description of the property required, with the name of the owner or owners thereof, and his, her, or their residence, as far as the same can be ascertained, which court is hereby suthorized and required, upon such application, without delay to ascertain and assess the damages occasioned by the taking of said land to each owner thereof, or to any person having a legal claim to said damages, in the manner provided with reference to the taking of land for highways fit the District of Columbia.

That no delay in making an assessment of compensation, or in taking possession, shall be occasioned by any doubt which may arise as to the ownership of the property or any part thereof, or as to the interests of the respective owners, in such cases the court shall require a deposit of the money allowed as compensation for the whole property or the part in dispute. In all cases, as soon as the United States shall have paid the court shall require a deposit of the money allowed as court, possession of the property under the order of the court, possession of the property under the order of the court, possession of the property under the order of the court, possession of the property under the o Ten Victims Recovered from the Submerged Cars-Thirty Persons Wounded GREENFIELD, MASS., April 8 .- Superintendent Adams accompanied by his son and a corps of Boston reporters reached the scepe of the West Deerfield disaster at 2 scene of the West Deerfield disaster at 2 this morning. Throughout the night the train men worked in removing the wreck and they are still engaged in the task. Up to noen ten bodies, nine of which were removed from beneath the submerged wrock and the other from a car in which the victim had been burned to death, had been found. As nearly as can now be ascertained that was a way as way and the contract of the co found. As nearly as can now be ascertained thirty persons were wounded. Engineer Littlejohn died this morning. Conductor Foster is not so badly hurt as was reported. He escaped with a few severe cuts. It is impossible to obtain the names of some of the sufferers, the physicians prohibiting any questioning. The extent of damage to the train could not be clearly seen until daylight. It was then found that the cars that had been hurled down the embank-BALTIMORE AGAIN THE VICTOR. The Local Ball Club Suffer Their Sec.

Startling Rumors.

RETHOND, VA., April 8.-The question of

the death of T. J. Cluverius for the murder of Fenny Lilian Madison is now in the hands of

he highest court of the state, the condemned man having asked for a new trial. The whole

Naval Drill-A Sham Battle.

Peressuso, April 8.—The Pittaburg and Con-celleville Railroad Company to-day filed its

The tariff bill cannot be reported to the Howe until the committee is called, which will be on Monday or Thesday next.

ond Defeat at the Hands of ment were, with one exception, burned to the water's edge. All were utterly ruined, and the engine although it remained on the bank was almost completely demolished. Team by a Score of 4 to 2. A RICHMOND SENSATION.

The second game between the Nationals and Baltimores yesterday afternoon at Capitol Park resulted in a victory for the visitors, who were justly entitled to the game, as they outplayed the home team both at the bat and in the field.

The game opened with the Baltimores at the bat. Hoover, the first striker, was The game opened with the Baltimores at the bat. Hoover, the first striker, was early thrown out at first by Gladmon, Traffley followed with a hit to right field, but both he and Farrell died the victim of a double play by Gladmon to Baker. The Nationals were not any more fortunate than their opponents, as they went out in order. Barnie's nine in the second inning made two runs. Sommers reached first on Knowles's muff, went to second on Mike Hines's bad throw, to third on a passed ball, and after Taylor had struck out Sommers crossed the home plate on Force's fumble of Fulmer's grounder to short. Fulmer also scored by going from first to third on a passed ball, and home on Crane making a wild throw to home base. The Nationals were unable to get a man around the bares until the sixth inning, when they tied the game, amid much excitement. After Gladmon and P. Hines had been put out Carroll hit a little easy ball right in front of the home plate, which Fulmer fumbled until Cliff, was safe at first. Then old reliable Phil Baker came to the reacue and sent the ball sailing down in left field for three bases, sending Carroll home and scoring himself shortly after our a wild pitch. In the seventh inning, the visitors again forged ahead and made a run. Sommers made a base hit to left center, and on Mike Hines's wild throw to second, which Paul Hines let go through him, Joe casily made a circuit of the bases. Both nines drew blauks in the eighth inning, but in the ninth the Baltimores made a run. Farrell gained second base by forcing the highest court of the state, the condemned man baving asked for a new trial. The whole case is shrouded in the depths of mystery and has been fully reported. In connection with it, however, to-day reveals alleged fact which will create a great selestion. In the latter part of last summer an old maiden lady named Rachel McDonald, living near the reservoir in which the body of Lilian Madison was found was found dead in her yard with her throat cut: apparently every effort was made to discover the means of her death, but with no avail. Her property is now in the hands of the courts. Now comes the startling news that witnesses have been found to prove that Miss McDonald was mardered and that they will appear before the next grand jury of the county (Heurico) with positive avidence. Still more startling is the hisomation that Lilian Madison, whom it was thought was thrown in the reservoir by her cousin Cluverius, now under rentence of death for it, died at the house of Miss McDonald from attempt at abortion, and was thrown into the water after death. All of these rumors have excited the greatest interest, and councel for Chrerius were not slow in doing everything possible to get at the facts of Miss McDonald's death. One of the finest detectives of the country thas been in the rase. A prominent city official, when asked about these two cases to-night, said he had heard the various reports, and that there was a chance for connecting the two crimes by which two women lost their lives. in the ninth the Baltimores made a run, Farrell gained second base by forcing Traffley out on third, and scored on Som-PENSACOLA, FLA., April 8.—To-day is marked as a red letter day by the witnesses of the naval drill. After exercises which carried hundreds of blue jackets in the rigging a sham battle

Traffley out on third, and scored on Sommers's two-bagger.

Powell, Foover, and Fulmer appeared on the Baltimores, and were ilberally applauded by their old-admirers. Fulmer was the only one of the trio, however, that could do anything with Barr's effective pitching, although all three fielded well. The score follows: of blue jackets in the rigging a sham battle was fought, the flagship Tennessee and the Galena being attacked by the balance of the fleet. Of course the gallant admiral repulsed his sasaliants. Then followed target practice with great guns, the vesseis moving at full speed and fring at targets about two miles distant. Outside observation, without reference to the official record, gaze the henors to the Brooklyn, Yantic, and Galena in the order named. Great interest conters upon next week, when the fleet will be inside and about fulf the force, some 1,500 men, engaged on land in sham battles, with day and night assants, while the vessels of the fleet cooperate. The reduction to 1 cent a mile by adjacour railreads will add to the attendance next week. The weighter is fine. The citizens are decorating their houses, and the vessels of the fleet are gally trimmed with flags.

NATION	AI/S				
P. Hines, c. f. 3 Carroll, I. 4 Daker, lb. 4 Crane, r. f. 4 Knowles, 2b 4 M. Hines, c. 4 Derr, p. 4 Force, s. 8	RO1100000	B.H. 0 0 2 5 0 1 0	P.O. 0 11 3 0 7 0	A0000125501	100
Force, s. s	0	- 1	- 3	4	- 6
Total Est	ohn	1	27	22	1
Hoover, c. f. 4. B. Traffley, lb. 4 Parrell, 2b. 5 Sommers, 3b. 5 Taylor, p. 3 Fulmer, c. 3 Green, l. f. 5 Naccollar, a. 8	N-00170-200	H.N.	P.O. 41 08 211	A-Lungonou	10000
Total	4	4	27	10	
18861	COR.				
Baltimore 0 2 National 0 0	0	0 0	2 0	0	0-

Two-base hits—Fulmer and Sommers. The base hits—Baker, stolen bases—Nationals, S. Baltimores, louble plays—Gladmon and Baker, Hower Traffly, and Maccular. Struck out—by its 7; by Taylor, 6. Bases on balls—P. Hims Bases on errors—Nationals, S. Baltimores. Passed balls—Fulmer, I. Himos, 2. Wijpitches—Taylor, L. Time—Two hours. Us pire—Mr. Owens.

The ways and means committee has decided to report favorably Mr. McComas a bild to allow a drawback on Goal consumed by American vestols. can vestels.

The Sanate, after debate, passed, by a vote of 35 against a the bill garanting to the Kausas at d. Ari annas railroad a right, of way for a maintenance through the Indian territory. The Weather. Indications for Washington and wighting-